

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 52 of 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 31st December 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 17th December, received on the 31st idem, says that the Members of the Rámpur Council issued an extraordinary proclamation on the 23rd November regarding the late Jail riots. In the proclamation the convicts were accused of rebellion and murder, and the *kisds* (the law of retaliation) was said to have been enforced against the ringleaders. But the convicts never waged war against the state, nor did they commit any murder. Evidently either the Members do not know what the terms rebellion, murder and *kisds* mean, or they have carelessly made use of those terms, as they are sure the Local Government will not interfere. Again, the location of a body of British troops at Rámpur casts an unmerited slur on the loyalty of the state army, which has never been guilty of disobedience. The state has engaged the services of several European officers, but the payment of their high salaries will prove a strain on its small treasury. Mr. Berrill was at great pains in finding out the murderers of General Azam-ul-din Khán, but his labours ended in nothing. Apparently, the Rámpur Council did not consider the

Circulation,
400 copies.

decision of the Local Government a just one, as it subsequently banished Abdullah Khán, his sons, and all the members of their family from the state. Eighteen witnesses have also been similarly dealt with. Now Mr. Hoskins who has lately been appointed the head of the Rámpur police force, is busy investigating the murder case, but he is following the same course which was adopted by Mr. Berrill, the chief object in view being to prove that the murder had been instigated by Abdullah Khán's family. Will the Local Government allow the state again to prosecute the same men, who have once been prosecuted and acquitted, for the same offence? The men who are intended to be witnesses for the prosecution are in a very bad predicament. They know nothing about the murder, but the state forces them to give evidence against the accused. It will be remembered that the witnesses who were called before the District Magistrate of Bareilly complained of their ill-treatment by the police. The Rámpur Council has granted a pension, equal to the General's pay, to his heirs for life, although there was no rule or precedent to support the grant of such pension. Moreover, a new post has been created for his brother. The Council being so partial to the deceased General and his relatives, it may use any amount of high-handedness in connection with inquiries into his murder. But it is difficult to understand why the Local Government views the proceedings of the Council with indifference.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Najm-ul-Akhlár* (Etáwah), of the 29th December, referring to Mr. Hume's letter regarding the suspension of the National Congress meetings, observes that he has found out his mistake after uselessly spending ten or twelve lakhs of rupees in support of the movement. But his mind is still harping on the projected Congress meeting in England. Let him hold that meeting and satisfy himself. Now that the movement has come to an end, it will not be out of place to inquire what good has accrued from it to the country. The country has lost much and gained nothing. The confidence of Government in the loyalty of educated people has been shaken; Government servants forbidden to attend political meetings, and even a system of secret police espionage introduced.

Musalmáns wisely kept aloof, showing their unflinching loyalty to the rulers. The money spent on the Congress might have been turned to better account had it been devoted to the establishment of an industrial college.

The *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 28th December, gives the proceedings of a public meeting held at the Carmichael Library, Benares, on the 24th idem, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Babu Rám Kali Chaudhri, to elect delegates for the Nagpur National Congress. The meeting elected 15 delegates, the Hon'ble Babu being one of them, and approved of Mr. Hume's proposal regarding the National Congress being held at London at a time considered suitable by the British Congress Committee, but did not agree with him as to the suspension of the Congress meetings in this country.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhārat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 28th December, observes that the near approach of Russia causes great anxiety to natives.

Circulation,
1,500 copies

Native volunteering. But as they are subject to the rule of the British, who are foreigners and profess a different religion, they are unable to do anything for the defence of their country. There can hardly be two opinions that Russia will invade India, and that a war with her is sure to take place sooner or later. The Indian garrison is very small compared with the Russian regular and reserve forces. It is true that more troops can be imported from England in an emergency, but this will not be very easy if the Suez Canal is closed to British ships in time of war. Hence Government had better carefully think over the matter and enlist native volunteers. It is very surprising that Government should trust native soldiers but not respectable natives, who are ready to become volunteers. Even if Government be not inclined to allow them to keep arms, they should be taught drilling, at the end of their daily drills arms being taken back from them. In that case they will be able to give help in a crisis, if required to do so.

The *Hindustán* (Kálábankar), of the 25th December, is surprised that, although natives have given repeated proof of their loyalty

Circulation,
500 copies.

and desire the permanence of British rule in this country, the Government of India does not trust them and does not like to make them volunteers. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, when Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, recommended the enlistment of native volunteers and the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst. Lately Sir James Dormer, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, expressed his opinion in favour of the admission of natives to volunteer corps, but Lord Wenlock and his Councillor, Mr. Stokes, did not approve of the proposal. In his late speech at the Rájkot Rájku-mar College Sir George Greaves, the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, advised the students to be soldiers. It is difficult to understand why the Government of India disregards the recommendations of such high military authorities.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 28th December, referring to the account published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 23rd idem, of the alleged ill-treatment of Colonel Gambhir Singh, of Nepal, by two Europeans at the Tinkolia railway station on the 10th idem, observes that the misconduct of those Europeans cannot be too strongly condemned. European passengers, animated by pride of race to an undue extent, lose their temper when they see any natives travelling first class like them, and are ready to insult those natives. Cases of such insult frequently occur and show no tendency to decrease, as the European offenders are never adequately punished. Had the train waited a few minutes more at the Tinkolia station, a serious riot would have taken place. It is to be hoped the authorities will make an example of the Europeans who ill-treated the Nepalese officer.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Tarrār* (Moradabad), of the 27th December, says that Captain Boileau and Captain Butcher who deserted Mr. Quinton and other European officers in an emergency and fled from Manipur, have been punished, or rather rewarded, by the Secretary of State, but not adequately. They have been relieved of further service and granted

Compulsory retirement of Captain Boileau and Captain Butcher, who fled from Manipur.

pensions amounting to Rs. 2,500 and 1,300 a year. Surely, the rewards are not adequate; British India should have been equally divided between them and nice girls provided for them as wives.

The Cawnpore Gazette, of the 23rd December, regrets to notice that famine has broken out in

Circulation,
400 copies.

Famine. Madras, Bombay and Rajputana, and that prices have risen to famine rates in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, the Panjab and other provinces. Relief works have been opened at some places, but people living in distant parts of the country can derive no benefit from them. Government should adopt adequate relief measures, otherwise a large portion of the population will be destroyed by famine, and in that case Government will find it difficult to defend the frontier from Russian aggression.

The Najm-ul-Akhbar (Etawah), of the 29th December, expresses surprise and regret that the

Circulation,
175 copies.

Grain exports. Government of India does not see its way to checking the heavy grain exports, although famine prevails in the Bombay Presidency.

The Colonel (Moradabad), of the 24th December, contains a cartoon in which the landholders are represented as a milch cow, the revenue assessment as her calf, and the settlement officer as the milker. The letter-press is as follows:—

Circulation,
250 copies.

What an excellent milch cow! But the milker being a greedy and unsympathetic man, his excessive milking will injure her.

The Prady Samachar (Allahabad), of the 24th December, says that it was generally believed that

Circulation,
400 copies.

Assessment of the water rate at Allahabad. no water rate would be levied on houses the rental value of which is below one rupee a month. Such houses were even left out of account at the late assessment of the tax. But rumour is afloat that such houses, too, are now being assessed by the assessor, who is revising the former assessments, especially when several such houses are found to belong to the same man. But it should be observed that if the owner of houses is required to pay the tax, he is sure to increase the

rent, and the increase must press severely on his poor tenants. The Municipal Board had better reconsider the matter and exempt all houses the rental values of which are less than a rupee. All rules regarding the water-works should be published in English, Urdu and Hindi, for the information and guidance of the public.

Circulation,
105 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 28th December, praises the British Government for the many benefits which it has bestowed on this country, such as the security of life and property, the improvement of the means of communication, the spread of education, the provision of medical aid, the establishment of courts of justice, and so forth, but regrets to notice that sometimes the Government adopts measures which are not quite justifiable. The inhabitants of Kumaun have always been loyal to Government and rendered much assistance to it during the mutiny. In view of their loyalty they were allowed to carry arms freely and were exempt from the operation of the Arms Act, but in 1885 they were required to get their arms registered and to obtain licenses, and for the last two or three years licenses have not been granted as freely as before. Men who did not receive licenses were ordered to get their arms destroyed, the pieces of the arms being returned to them; but lately arms found in the possession of such men have been confiscated. Evidently it is unjust to destroy or confiscate arms belonging to men who have never been guilty of any misconduct. The men should be paid compensation on the surrender of arms.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), of the 30th December, says that it appears from the late census that there has been an increase of 30 millions in the population during the last ten years. The state of things, which was already very unsatisfactory, has been rendered worse by the increase of population, and the question how to provide bread for the 280 millions of people is much exercising the minds of the authorities. Lord Lansdowne made a reference to the subject in his speech at St. Andrew's Dinner. Government cannot check the growth of population by any lawful means, and therefore it should

be ready to grapple with the evil and make efforts to improve matters as far as possible. It is to be regretted that, unlike Europeans, natives are averse to emigration and do not like to leave home under any circumstances. The surplus population of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Behar should be induced to settle on waste lands available in the Central Provinces and Native States, and permanent settlement should be introduced into those parts of the country where it does not already exist. Moreover, as 90 per cent. of the population depend on agriculture for support, technical education should be encouraged among the peasantry to relieve the pressure on the land.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 26th December, says that it would appear that at Jabalpur a man, who had failed at the Entrance Examination and was unable to find employment, killed his mother, wife and daughter, and then attempted to commit suicide. But after inflicting some wounds on his body his courage failed, and he was arrested by the police. It is alleged that he has been a little insane for some time past. Thousands of such insane persons are to be found among the young men turned out from schools every year. They know no trade or profession, and being unable to get posts in Government or private offices, they are reduced to starvation and commit suicide. Such a state of things cannot be too deeply regretted.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Tarrâr* (Moradabad), of the 27th December, says that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal complains of the immigration of famine-stricken men from Ballia, Ghazipur and other places in these provinces into his territories. What has induced these villains to abandon their houses? Surely, the pure and wholesome water provided by Sir Auckland Colvin should satisfy their thirst and hunger.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Nizam-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 28th December, refers to the ill-treatment of Englishmen, who have adopted the Muhammadan faith at Liverpool, by the local roughs, and asks the

Circulation,
100 copies.

Turkish Envoy at London to represent the matter to the British Government with a view to check the evil. (The *Najm-ul-Akhhār*, Etāwah, of the 29th December, expresses regret that men in England, where education and civilization have made such great progress, should be guilty of such misconduct, and does not understand why the police do not interfere.)

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Abhār	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	Dec. 21st	1891.	262 copies.
2	Abhār-i-Azam	Morut	"	"	Mugarrab Husain Khān.	" 22nd	"	65 "
3	Abhār-i-Indiā	Lucknow	"	Tri-monthly,	Abd Ali	18th	30th	325 "
4	Azam-i-Tawār	Cawnpore	"	Weekly	Rahmat-ul-lah	" 22nd	" 27th	300 "
5	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Alim-ul-lah	" 29th	" 31st	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
6	Almora Abhār	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	28th	" 28th	105 copies.
7	Asfahan-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishun Lal	" 26th	" 25th	129 "
8	Ayudh Darpan	Shahjahanpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Bakhtawar Singh	For Dec.	" 27th	472 "
9	Idar	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	Dec. 25th	" 30th	235 "
10	Blair's Times (Hindi)	Banarus	Hindi	"	Rām Krishn, Varma,	" 28th	" 28th	1,500 "
11	Blair's Times (Gorakha)	"	Gorkha	"	Ditto	" 25th	" 28th	600 "
12	Brighat	Muttra	Hindi	Monthly	R. L. Burman	For Sep.	" 27th	150 "
13	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Harnām Singh	Dec. 23rd	" 26th	400 "
14	Calcutta	Moradabad	"	"	Banwari Lal	" 24th	" 28th	250 "
15	Dakshin-i-Quart	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 26th	" 28th	200 "
16	Dakshin-i-Standard	Rampur	"	"	Muhammed Husain,	" 29th	" 30th	450 "
17	Fahad	Gorakhpur	"	"	Nisām Ahmed	" 24th	" 28th	500 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
18	Hindustan	Kalkankar...	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sunka	Dec. 24th to 30th,	1891.	500 copies.
19	Hindustani	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga-l'asad, Varna	" 23rd	Dec. 25th to 31st,	300 "
20	Indian Graphic	"	"	Tri-monthly,	Maharaj Kriabn	" 20th	" "	200 "
21	Jagan Mitra	Muttra	Hindi	Monthly	Kahettra Pal	For. Dec.	" 30th	450 "
22	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahavir Prasad	Dec. 12th & 16th,	" 27th	100 "
23	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	" 20th	" 28th	150 "
24	Karnamah	Lucknow	"	"	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 25th	" 27th	250 "
25	Kadi Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	"	Lakshmi Shankar	" 26th	" 28th	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
26	Kayath Akbar	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Badra Prasad	" 16th & 24th,	26th	1,100 copies.
27	Kayath Patrika	"	"	Monthly	Devi Prasad	For Dec.	" 27th	192 "
28	Kayath Reformer	Bareilly	"	Daily	Thakur Prasad	Dec. 23rd to 29th,	" 26th to 31st,	250 "
29	Kiehari Samachar	Mirzapur	Hindi-Eng	Weekly	Madho Prasad	" 19th	" 29th	400 "
30	Mahar Vaisya	Agra	Hindi	Monthly	Babu Lal	For Dec.	" 30th	...
31	Mahar-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Gauri Shankar	Dec. 26th	" 29th	50 copies.
32	Mahar-ul-Ziraf	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Mugarrab Husain Khan	For Dec.	" 27th	115 "

33	Majid-i-Ain	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Qadir Ali Khan	20th	26th	125	"
34	Majid-i-Sam	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Amjad Ali	21st	26th	300	"
35	Majid-i-Akbar	Etawah	"	"	Bah-ul-Jah Khan	29th	30th	175	"
36	Majid-i-Hind	Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Mahsin	28th	29th	80	"
37	Majid-i-Agra	Agra	"	"	Jamuna Das Biswas	23rd	25th	425	"
38	Majid-i-Hind	Moradabad	"	"	Muhammad Ali	24th	27th	40	"
39	Majid-i-Mulla	Cawnpore	"	"	Fahim-ul-din	26th	30th	100	"
40	Majid-i-Akbar	"	"	"	Abdul Hamid	Nov. 28th, & Dec. 5th and 12th.	25th, 30th and 31st.	225	"
41	Nyaya Sudd	Hards	Marathi-Eng.	"	Wasudeva Bhaskar,	Dec. 23rd	25th	450	"
42	Qadli Akbar	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	25th to 31st	25th to 31st,	540	copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
43	Qadli Panch	"	"	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	Nov. 19th & Dec. 10th & 17th.	26th & 31st,	400	copies.
44	Pragya Bandh	Altabad	Hindi	"	Jagan Nath	Dec. 24th	27th	400	"
45	Pragya	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Pratap Krishan	"	30th	160	"
46	Pragya Akbar	Gorakhpur	"	"	Nisam Ahmad	"	28th	325	"
47	Pragya Panch	Moradabad	"	"	Jameed Ali	"	"	150	"
48	Pragya Kirti Bandh	Udaipur	Hindi	"	Banwari Lal	21st	25th	100	"
49	Pragya Prakash	Banars	"	Monthly	Lakshman Anant	For Nov. & Dec.	"	125	"
50	Pragya Sudd	Khandwa	Marathi-Hin.	Weekly	"	Dec. 23rd	27th	230	"
51	Pragya	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Pragya	16th & 24th,	28th & 31st,	125	"
52	Pragya	Moradabad	"	"	Puran Chaud	27th	30th	250	"
53	Pragya	Morad	"	"	Sajjad Husain	24th	26th	115	"

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Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ANAND:

The 43 January 1903.